

FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND
SPECIES.

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XXX.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

[ALEOCHARIDES.]

POLYLOBUS.

I have received from Mr. Lea specimens named *P. insecatus*, Fvl., *acceptus*, Oll., and *notus*, Oll. They are certainly not *Polylobi* nor even true *Aleocharini* but belong to the *Gyrophænini*. I believe Mr. Lea arrived at the names by comparison with the late Mr. Olliff's specimens, and I should say that they are probably identified correctly with the insects to which Mr. Olliff assigned those names, the last two agreeing well with his descriptions. I should have considered it impossible that the latter author could have regarded the insect received by me from Mr. Lea as *P. insecatus*, Fvl., as really that insect, were it not that in describing the two other species named above he said that they approached *P. insecatus*, Fvl. (though it should be noted that elsewhere he spoke of "the insect to which I refer the name *P. insecatus*" indicating that he did not claim certainty for his determination). As a fact it is about as far from agreement with M. Fauvel's description as any *Aleocharid* could well be, its facies being quite that of the genus *Gyrophæna* (whereas Fauvel says that *P. insecatus* has the facies of *Oxypoda exigua*), its pronotum and elytra being scarcely visibly punctulate except in the former having a few coarse punctures and the latter a very sparse inconspicuous puncturation, the *Gyrophæna* type of sculpture (whereas Fauvel calls those parts in *P. insecatus* "creberrime subtilissime punctatis") and its being particularly nitid even for a *Gyrophæna* (whereas Fauvel calls *P. insecatus* "vix nitidulus"). There seems then to be no doubt that *P. insecatus*, Olliff (nec Fauvel), *P. notus*, Oll., and *P. acceptus*, Oll., belong to the *Gyrophænini*. I am unable to refer them confidently to their genus in that group as, like Mr. Olliff, I am unable to obtain access to the diagnosis of *Brachida*; moreover none of the speci-

mens are in condition that allows of their labial palpi and ligula being examined. I see, however, no reason to place them elsewhere than in the genus *Gyrophæna* of which they have the facies completely and with which they agree in the large prominent eyes, pronotum margined at the base and furnished with a few large discal punctures, the sinuate hindmargin of their elytra, the presence of well-defined sexual characters on the sixth dorsal segment of the hind body, &c., &c.

[TACHYPORIDES.]

BARRONICA.

The diagnosis of this genus was published in Tr. R. Soc., S.A., 1895, p. 202, where I stated that I felt extreme difficulty in determining whether it ought to be placed near *Myllæna*, or ought rather to be associated with the *Tachyporides*, and gave the balance in favor of the former place. I have since come to the conclusion that the genus is identical with *Leucocraspedum*, Kraatz, founded for a small *Staphylinid* from Ceylon, and to which M. Fauvel subsequently assigned a species from N.S. Wales. I have not seen Kraatz's diagnosis of *Leucocraspedum*, but I think I know Fauvel's species as one that I have taken near Sydney, with which my *Barronica* seems to be congeneric. M. Fauvel places the genus in the *Tachyporini*, and I think he is right in so placing it, as in spite of its extremely *Myllæna*-like facies, the form of its maxillary palpi and the insertion of its antennæ are not those of the *Gymnusini* (to which *Myllæna* appertains).

LEUCOCRASPEDUM.

L. (Barronica) scorio, Blackb. This species is at once distinguishable from all its congeners known to me (including *sidneense*, Fauv.) by its antennæ entirely testaceous, except a feeble infuscation of the apical joint. A long series of specimens presents no variation in this character.

L. validum, sp. nov. Minus nitidum; pube subtili ferruginea vestitum; nigrum, antennarum articulis basalibus 4 testaceis, pedibus palpisque plus minusve rufescentibus, elytris vix picescentibus; antennis brevibus, articulis 6°-10° gradatim magis fortiter (6° sat fortiter) transversis; capite prothorace que confertim subtilissime, elytris dense subtiliter vix rugulose, abdomine minus subtiliter minus confertim, punctulatis; prothorace subsemicirculari, convexo, fortiter transverso, basi utrinque sinuata, angulis anticis nullis posticis (superne visis) acutis retrorsum directis; elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus, ad suturam quam hic paullo longioribus, conjunctis sat transversis; abdomine retrorsum gradatim fortiter angustato.

Maris segmento dorsali 7° apice emarginato, feminae late rotundato. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Easily distinguishable from *L. sidneense*, Fauv., by the pale coloring of the antennae not extending beyond the 4th joint and joints 6-10 being quite (7-10 very) strongly transverse, joint 10 fully twice as wide as long. Also distinguished by its larger size, robuster build, evidently longer elytra, less nitid and more evidently punctulate pronotum, less slender hind body, darker palpi and legs, &c. I refer to this species examples from the Victorian mountains having elytra a trifle shorter and slightly more closely and finely punctulate, which, however, may possibly represent a distinct species.

Tasmania (Mount Wellington).

L. lugens, sp. nov. Minus nitidum; pube subtili ferruginea vestitum; totum nigro-piceum; antennis sat brevibus, articulis 5° 6° que vix (7°—10° sat fortiter, gradatim magis fortiter) transversis; capite prothoraceque confertim perspicue, elytris crebre minus subtiliter subasperatim, abdomine vix magis fortiter (apicem versus sparsim) punctulatis; prothorace fere ut *L. validi* conformato; elytris quam prothorax subangustioribus, ad suturam huic longitudine æqualibus, conjunctim leviter transversis. Long., 1 l. (vix).

Easily distinguishable from its described Australian congeners by its entirely dark antennae, palpi and legs. Compared with *Sidneense* it differs also by its wider form, its much less nitid and much more conspicuously punctulate head and prothorax and by the distinctly closer subasperate puncturation of its elytra. The abdominal segments of my unique example are unfortunately much drawn into each other and therefore cannot be described very exactly. The specimen is a female and has the apex of its seventh dorsal segment widely rounded. This segment seems to be more finely and sparsely punctulate than in the other described Australian species. It is a trifle smaller (allowing for the shortage of the hind body) than any of my specimens of *sidneense*. The base of the elytra is distinctly narrower than the base of the prothorax.

L. elegantulum, sp. nov. Minus nitidum; pube subtili testacea vestitum; testaceum, abdomine rufo, antennarum articulis apicalibus 4 infuscatis, abdomine setis nigris instructo; antennarum articulis 6°—10° sat fortiter transversis; capite prothoraceque confertim subtilissime (minus perspicue), elytris confertim subtilissime (nihilominus nullo modo obsolete), abdomine minus subtiliter multo minus confertim, punctulatis; prothorace fere ut *L. validi* conformato sed perspicue minus fortiter transverso; elytris quam prothorax

paullo latioribus, ad suturam huic longitudine sat æqualibus conjunctim sat transversis; abdomine retrorsum gradatim sat fortiter angustato. Long., 1 l. (vix).

Readily distinguishable from its described Australian congeners by its entirely different coloring, its less strongly transverse prothorax, the very evidently finer puncturation of its elytra and hind body, &c. There is a slightly infusate tone about the hind part of its elytra.

N. Queensland; taken by the late Mr. Cowley.

TABULATION OF CHARACTERS.

A. Antennæ entirely dark	lugens, Blackb.
AA. Antennæ (except apical joint) entirely pale	
yellow	scorpio, Blackb.
AAA. Antennæ with at least basal four joints pale	
and at least apical three joints dark.	
B. General color black or dark piceous.		
C. Subapical joints of antennæ very strongly		
transverse	validum, Blackb.
CC. Subapical joints of antennæ much less		
strongly transverse	sidneense, Fauv.
BB. General color testaceous or pale rufous	elegantulum, Blackb.

CILEA.

Under this generic name Mr. Lea (in Pr. L. Soc., N.S.W., 1898, pp. 531 and 532) described two species, and neither of them seems to me really to belong to *Cilea*. *C. rivularis* differs from *Cilea* by, *inter alia*, its very short tarsi (very much shorter than their tibiæ), the basal joint of which is very little elongated. Mr. Lea has been so good as to send me some specimens of this insect, but unfortunately they are so much clogged with gum tragacanth that it is impossible to treat such minute creatures as would be necessary to feel certain of what their generic place is. It is certainly not *Cilea*, however. Their tarsi seem too short even for *Tachinus*, but such examination as I can make does not reveal any other objection to placing them in that genus. I suspect, however, that an examination of fresh specimens would justify their having a new generic name. They are very much smaller than any *Tachinus* known to me.

C. amabilis.—I have four specimens from various parts of Victoria (the name confirmed by Mr. Lea). The non-carinate mesosternum of this insect separates it at once from *Cilea*, and it seems to be certainly an ordinary *Tachyporus*. I should add that Mr. Lea has himself expressed doubt as to whether his *amabilis* is a true *Cilea*.

TACHINUS.

T. novitius, Blackb. Since I described the male of this insect (from the Australian Alps) I have taken additional specimens near Fernshaw, in the Dividing Range, and am now

able to furnish further particulars. The species is a very variable one in respect of the coloring of the elytra and hind body, which vary from almost uniform reddish testaceous through forms in which the hind body is infuscate and the apical portion of the elytra infuscate or black, to a form in which the elytra and hind body are entirely black. The female is a very remarkable insect, having the elytra produced into a kind of lobe at their sutural angle, and from the apex of the lobe an aggregate of 4 or 5 spiniform setæ (very closely packed together) project hindward. The apical segment of the hind body is unfortunately a good deal withdrawn into the preceding segment in my female specimen, but I think it is trilobed dorsally, the middle lobe long, narrow, and acute, the lateral lobes vertical. The front tarsi of the female have their basal three joints moderately wide, the fourth very small, while in the male the basal four joints are all rather strongly dilated. I should add that I feel some uncertainty as to the structure of the seventh ventral segment in the male. In all my specimens a process of considerable size projects beyond the seventh segment, the suture between which and the seventh segment is not always easy to see, but the true apex of the seventh segment seems to be quadrifid, the median two teeth small and widely separated, the lateral ones larger. The seventh ventral segment is deeply emarginate in the male, widely rounded in the female. I think this species is a true *Tachinus*.

[STAPHYLINIDES.]

XANTHOLINUS.

X. Olliffi, Lea. This insect does not appear to me to differ from *X. phænicopterus*, Fvl., a species to which Mr. Lea does not refer in his description. It is at any rate extremely close to it, and if distinct the difference should be specified. Mr. Lea sent me an example some time ago of his *Olliffi*, and it agrees perfectly with the description of *phænicopterus*, which I had not previously been able to identify confidently with any Australian specimen, although M. Fauvel reports it as widely distributed in Australia.

[PÆDERIDES.]

LATHROBIUM.

L. australicum, Solsky. This insect should, I think, be referred to the genus *Dicaæ*.

[OXYTELIDES.]

GEOPHRONISTUS (gen. nov. *Oxytelidarum*).

Caput magnum; palpi maxillares sat breves, articulo ultimo acuminato; oculi parvi, in capitis parte declivi laterali siti; antennæ geniculatæ, 11-articulatæ; prothorax (speciei

typicæ) modicus, supra fere æqualis (transversim late leviter impressus); elytra (speciei typicæ) punctulata; pedes modici; tibiæ anticæ extus emarginatæ et dentatæ (*Scaritidarum* simulantæ); tarsi 3-articulati (?), articulo apicali quam ceteri conjuncti multo longiori; abdomen haud marginatum.

Seems to be near *Orosius* which however has five-jointed tarsi. The tarsi of this new genus consist of two extremely short joints and a third very much longer than the others together. I am not quite sure that there is not a very minute joint before that which appears to me to be the basal one, and I could not resolve the doubt without damaging my unique specimen. There are, however, at any rate only three joints that can be distinguished under a Coddington lens. The insect for which I propose this name is very easily recognisable as an *Orosiid* with less than five tarsal joints and with front tibiæ resembling those of a *Scaritid*.

C. australicus, sp. nov. Cylindricus; nitidus; setis brevibus subtilibus nonnullis instructus; obscure ferrugineus, capite metasternoque magis infuscatis; capite quam prothorax parum angustiori vix breviori, sparsius subtilius punctulato, antice truncato, supra antennarum basin spatio minuto rufo lævi tuberculiformi instructo, fronte leviter planata; oculis sat parvis, parum convexis, superne haud manifestis; antennis modicis, articulis basali sequentibus 3 conjunctis longitudine æquali (2° quam 3^{us} paullo longiori et latiori, 3—6° parvis inter se sat æqualibus submoniliformibus, 7°—10° multo majoribus brevibus transversis, 11° angustiori conico); prothorace leviter transverso, antice truncato, ab apice ad partem medianam leviter (hinc ad basin fortius sinuatim) angustato, mox ante medium transversim late leviter depresso, fere ut caput punctulato sed basin versus puncturis sat magnis nonnullis impresso, sat anguste marginato, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris quam prothorax paullo longioribus, irregulariter punctulatis (sc. puncturis parvis cum nonnullis magnis sparsim intermixtis); scutello modico subtriangulari; abdomine sparsim sat fortiter punctulato; tibiis anticis intus sinuatim contortis, extus dentibus 2 (altero mediano compresso permagno, altero antepicali paullo minori vix compresso,—his spinulis parvis obsitis) et unco acuto apicali armatis; tibiis intermediis fere ut anticis sed intus rectis et extus dentibus paullo minoribus; tibiis posticis fere simplicibus, extus minute crenulatis sparsim longe spinuloso-ciliatis. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

I have been especially careful to describe this insect very fully on account of my not having been able to define with certainty

the characters that require dissection for their determination; its anterior tibiae resembling those of a *Scaritid* ought to render its identification easy. The eyes cannot be seen at all when the insect is looked at from above.

Victoria; I have forgotten the circumstances of capture.

BLEDIUS.

B. Cowleyi, sp. nov. Subnitidus; obscure ferrugineus, capite nigro, prothorace piceo-nigro, antennis (his apicem versus: fere nigris) pedibus et abdomine subtus testaceis, mandibulis rufis; capite opaco vix manifeste punctulato, inter oculos fovea mediana impresso, sutura clypeali arcuata; oculis magnis, fortiter convexis, fortiter granulatis; prothorace quam caput vix latiori, modice transverso, longitudinaliter profunde sulcato, grosse sat crebre punctulato; elytris crebrius sat subtiliter (sed nullo modo indistincte) punctulatis, quam prothorax paullo longioribus; abdomine subnitido, creberrime subtilissime punctulato. Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ l.

This species is probably near *capitalis*, Fvl., from which, however, it evidently differs *inter alia*, not only by its darker color, but also by its puncturation. *B. capitalis* is described as having its pronotum "*subtiliter*" and its elytra "*vix fortius*" *punctulatis* (implying that the elytral puncturation is less fine than that of the pronotum), whereas in the present species the pronotum is impressed with large coarse punctures (fully as coarse as in the European *B. fracticornis*, Payk), while the elytral puncturation is much finer than in *B. fracticornis*.

Queensland; taken near Cairns by the late Mr. Cowley.

B. Adelaida, Blackb. This species must, I think, be removed from *Bledius* and placed in *Trogophleus*.

B. pontilis, sp. nov. Minus nitidus; breviter albido-pubescentis; piceus, elytris pallide testaceis (circa discum leviter infuscatis), antennis piceo-testaceis basin versus dilutionibus, pedibus rufo-testaceis; capite creberrime subtilissime subaspere punctulato, inter antennis leviter bi impresso, oculis valde prominentibus, grosse granulatis; prothorace quam caput paullo latiori, sat fortiter transverso, longitudinaliter subtiliter canaliculato, creberrime subtilissime punctulato; elytris confertim sat subtiliter (quam pronotum multo minus subtiliter) punctulatis, quam prothorax sat longioribus; abdomine sat nitido, subtilissime punctulato. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Not unlike the European *B. atricapillus*, Germ., but evidently larger and *inter alia* the prothorax much wider; also probably resembles *B. convexifrons*, Fvl., but that species is said to be much smaller than *B. atricapillus*, and to have its prothorax

"*parum transversus*," whereas in the present species the prothorax is notably large and wide, a character that also distinguishes it *inter alia* from *B. Caroli*, Blackb., to which it is also allied. From a certain point of view the non-infusate disc of each elytron appears as a faint pale spot.

S. Australia ; at Murray Bridge.

TABULATION OF SPECIES OF BLEDIUS.

As I have now described 8 *Bledii*, it seems desirable to furnish a tabulated statement of their characters. Of the 5 Australian species described by M. Fauvel I unfortunately know only one, and as that learned author has not happened to describe minutely all those parts of his species which I find lend themselves most conveniently to tabulation I am unable to include in my tabulation the four of his species that I have not seen. The same remark applies also to the one *Bledius* that Sir W. Macleay described. It is, however, quite clear from the descriptions that all those five are very different from those I have described.

- A. Elytra quite distinctly punctulate.
 B. Pronotum coarsely and deeply punctured (like that of *B. fracticornis*, Payk.
 C. Eyes comparatively small. Basal joint of antennæ dark *minax*, Blackb.
 CC. Eyes much larger. Basal joint of antennæ pale *Cowleyi*, Blackb.
 BB. Pronotum not coarsely and deeply punctured.
 C. All the basal four joints of the antennæ much longer than wide *insignicornis*, Blackb.
 CC. Antennæ not having their basal four joints elongate.
 D. Pronotum opaque.
 E. Elytra very closely punctulate *injucundus*, Blackb.
 EE. Elytra much less closely punctulate.. .. *ovensensis*, Blackb.
 DD. Pronotum very nitid *infans*, Blackb.
 AA. Elytra indistinctly (not more distinctly than in *Trogophlæus exiguus*, Er.) punctulate.
 B. Eyes extremely prominent and very coarsely granulate.
 C. Prothorax very large, scarcely narrower than the elytra, strongly transverse *pontilis*, Blackb.
 CC. Prothorax much smaller, notably narrower than the elytra, feebly transverse *Caroli*, Blackb.
 BB. Eyes feebly convex and feebly granulate *phytosinus*, Fvl.

OXYTELUS.

- O. wattensis*, sp. nov. Mas. Robustus ; sat nitidus ; niger, elytris vix picescentibus circa suturam (præsertim versus apicem) rufescentibus, pedibus testaceis, exemplorum nonnullorum mandibulis apicem versus rufescentibus ; capite magno (quam prothorax vix angustiori), postice sparsim dupliciter (subtiliter et sat fortiter) punctulato, haud

striolato, fronte inter tuberculos antennarios arcuatim depressa, vertice medio longitudinaliter foveato; oculis sat magnis, minus convexis, minus fortiter granulatis, longitudinaliter vix ultra capitis partem medianam pertinentibus; antennis brevibus, articulis 1° quam sequentes 3 conjuncti vix breviori 2° parvo quam latiori parum longiori 3° elongato (quam 2^{us} circiter dimidia parte longiori) 4° 5° que minutis moniliformibus vix transversis (quam 2^{us} sat minoribus) 6°—10° transversis (gradatim magis fortiter, 10° quam longiori circiter triplo latiori) 11° breviter conico fortiter transverso, articulis basalibus 4 glabris nitidis (ceteris opacis pubescentibus); prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, quam capitis pars postica magis fortiter magis crebre punctulato, haud striolato, 3-sulcato et latera versus impresso (fere ut *O. sculpturati*, Grav.), lateribus bicarinatis, parte inter carinas verticali; elytris fortiter transversis, quam prothorax haud longioribus, fortiter minus striolatim punctulatis; abdomine alutaceo vix manifeste punctulato, segmento 6° ventrali ad apicem tuberculo armato ante tuberculum impresso.

Feminae capite quam prothorax multo angustiori, pone oculum brevi, antice quam maris multo minus profunde depresso, cum pronoto, magis crebre magis fortiter punctulato, vertice multo magis inaequali, segmento ventrali 6° simplici. Long., 2 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Resembling *O. melas*, Fvl., in build but somewhat more elongate and *inter alia* with the pronotum and elytra very differently sculptured. Perhaps also bears a general resemblance to *O. scabrellus*, Fvl., but differs *inter alia multa* from that species by its very strongly clavate antennae and its non-strigose head.

Victoria (near Fernshaw on the Watts R) and Tasmania.

O. flavior, sp. nov. Mas. Praecedenti (*O. wattensis*) affinis; piceo-brunneus, nonnihil flavescens, capite antennis (basi excepta) elytris (indeterminate, sed praesertim apicem versus) abdomine (maculatim) et corpore subtus (maculatim) plus minusve infuscatis, pedibus (genubus anguste piceis exceptis) testaceis; capite postice et prothorace quam praecedentis multo magis crebre magis fortiter (fere ut praecedentis feminae) punctulatis; statura minus lata magis elongata; cetera ut *O. wattensis*.

Feminae capite quam maris multo minori. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ —2 l.

The female differs from that of the preceding species very little except in respect of color and of its narrower and more elongate form. In the male the sculpture of the head and pronotum is

very much coarser and closer than in the male of *O. wattensis*,—this difference being especially conspicuous on the portion behind the eye where in *wattensis* the surface is very nitid and has only a few very fine punctures (intervals among the punctures four or five times as large as a puncture) while in the present species the punctures are much larger and closer. The antennæ of *wattensis* are a little more strongly clavate than those of *flavior*, both resembling the antennæ of *O. melas*, Fvl., and being much more strongly clavate than in most European *Oxyteli* (e.g., *sculpturatus*, Grav.).

Victoria (Dividing Range and Australian Alps).

O. parumpunctatus, sp. nov. Fem. sat robustus; sat nitidus; niger, elytris mandibulis pedibusque rufis, femoribus plus minusve infuscatis; capite quam prothorax sat angustiori, antice depresso fortiter crebrius (postice magis subtiliter magis sparsim) punctulato, haud striolato; oculis sat magnis, minus convexis, minus fortiter granulatis; antennis modicis, modice clavatis, articulis 5° — 10° transversis; prothorace quam longiori sat latiori, fere ut capitis pars postica punctulato, obsolete 3—sulcato et latera versus late minus leviter impresso; elytris fortiter transversis, quam prothorax parum longioribus modice latioribus, fere ut prothorax (sed paullo magis fortiter, obsolete striolatim) punctulatis; abdomine sat nitido sparsim subtilius punctulato. Long., 2 l. (vix).

The strong sparse even puncturation of the elytra, with scarcely any trace of striolation distinguishes this species from its previously described Australian congeners. Its eyes are moderately large, but notably smaller (and less strongly granulate) than those of *O. sculptus*, Grav. Its antennæ are much shorter than in that species and are rather strongly clavate, but somewhat less strongly than in *O. melas*, Fvl. Its pronotum is not laterally bicarinate as are those of so many of the Australian *Oxyteli*. In this it agrees with the insect that I take to be *O. vulneratus*, Fvl., which seems to be its nearest ally, and from which it differs *inter alia* by the still feebler sulcation of its pronotum as well as by the more nitid surface of its abdomen, and especially by the much more sparse puncturation of its elytra.

Victoria; in the Alpine district.

[PIESTIDES.]

GLYPTOMA.

I am able to report the occurrence in Australia of two species of this genus, which has not hitherto been recorded as Australian. It can be at once distinguished from the others of

the Australian *Piestid* genera which have their abdomen unmargined by its tarsi consisting of only three joints.

G. sculptum, sp. nov. Obscure ferrugineum; vix subnitidum; subglabrum; vix perspicue punctulatum; capite longitudinaliter obtuse 3—carinato; antennis brevibus robustis, articulis basalibus 7 moniliformibus 8° — 10° transversis 11° breviter subconico, articulo basali quam sequentes (clavæ exceptis) paullo majori; prothorace transversim subquadrato, retrorsum leviter angustato, supra valde inæquali (interrupte inæqualiter obtuse longitudinaliter multicarinato), in disco planato, quam caput paullo latiori vix longiori, angulis posticis valde acutis, lateribus vix arcuatis; elytris quam prothorax sat brevioribus, carinis discoidalibus circiter 4 obtusis longitudinalibus ornatis Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{4}$ l.

The only previously-described *Glyptoma* with which I am able to compare this species is the Hawaiian *G. Blackburni*, Shp. It does not seem to differ from that insect by any character likely to be generic; as a species, however, it differs widely by *inter alia* its very much smaller size and very much shorter elytra, as well as by its evidently less opaque surface.

Victoria.

G. sordidum, sp. nov. Præcedenti (*G. sculpto*) affinis; capite subobsolete 3—carinato; oculis magis prominulis; antennis minus robustis; pronoto in disco planato parum inæquali, utrinque versus latera subtiliter 2—carinato, angulis posticis minus acutis; elytris quam prothorax circiter tertia parte longioribus; cetera ut *G. sculptum*. Long., $\frac{3}{4}$ l.

This species can be at once distinguished from the preceding by its very much longer elytra, and notably smaller size. It also differs by the much less uneven surface of its head and prothorax and by its evidently convex eyes (in *G. sculptum* the eyes scarcely stand out distinctly from the general outline). The sculpture of the head consists of the disc being longitudinally and very widely and feebly convex, with a much narrower and somewhat more evident longitudinal convexity on either side near the eye. The pronotum is on the disc, almost even, but flattened, with a vague depression in the middle of the flattened portion and a feeble arched transverse sulcus near the base (in *sculptum* the disc is occupied by strong obtuse carinæ confusedly interrupted so as to seem like seriate tubercles from a certain point of view, and a strong arched transverse sulcus near the base); the lateral part on either side bears two fine raised lines (in *sculptum* these are quite strong costæ). The sculpture of the elytra is much the same in the two species.

N. Queensland; given to me by Mr. Koebele.

LISPINUS.

L. sulcipennis, sp. nov. Subnitidus; piceo-niger, pedibus et abdominis apice rufis, nonnullorum exemplorum abdominis segmentis postice angustissime testaceo-marginatis; capite minus crebre punctulato, antice longitudinaliter 2-impresso; antennis sat brevibus, articulo apicali quam præcedens manifeste minus lato; prothorace leviter transverso, fere ut caput sed minus crebre (parte mediana longitudinali anguste lævi) punctulato, utrinque sulco sat elongato (hoc externe prothoracis margine cariniformi valde incrassato contento) impresso, lateribus leviter sinuatis, angulis posticis sat acutis; elytris quam prothorax parum latioribus sat longioribus multo minus fortiter multo minus crebre punctulatis, stria sub-suturali alteraqua (hac mox ante humerum sita) integris profunde impressis; abdomine inæqualiter (a basi ad apicem gradatim minus crebre minus fortiter) punctulato et longitudinaliter strigato, segmentis punctis singulis magnis utrinque impressis. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Readily distinguishable from the other known Australian *Lispinus* by the sulciform stria which is placed close to the beginning of the lateral declivity on each elytron. A species from New Caledonia seems to agree with it in this respect (except that in the latter the stria is described as "fine")—though in other respects very different. The sculpture of the abdomen becomes finer and more sparse conspicuously from base to apex of each segment and also slightly from base to apex of the whole abdomen. In some examples each segment is narrowly and conspicuously edged with testaceous behind, and in others there is no trace of that coloring. The difference is not caused by the greater or less display of a connecting membrane.

N. Queensland (collected by the late Mr. Cowley, of Cairns).

[HOMALIIDES.]

HOMALIUM.

H. tasmanicum, sp. nov. Sat latum; parallelum; sat depressum; rufo-ferrugineum, antennis apicem versus elytris postice abdominisque disco infuscatis; capite fortiter transverso, sparsius fortius punctulato, in clypeo utrinque impresso, ante ocellos profunde anguste longitudinaliter sulcato, ad basin sat truncato; oculis modicis, in capitis parte antica sitis; antennis modicis, articulis basali sat elongato 2° parvo 3° quam hic sat longiori 4° 5° que quam 2^{us} paullo minoribus submoniliformibus 6°—11° fere nigris (6°—10° transversis, 6° quam 7^{us} minori, 7°—10° inter se sat æqualibus, 11° quam 10^{us} sat longiori); prothorace quam longiori fere duplo

laticri, fere ut caput punctulato et quam hoc vix latiori; disco obsolete inæquali, latitudine majori ante medium sita, lateribus arcuatis postice subsinuatis, angulis posticis obtusis bene definitis; elytris quam prothorax fere duplo longioribus vix latioribus minus fortiter magis crebre punctulatis; abdomine subopaco, creberrime subtilissime punctulato. Long, $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The large head of this species,—about the same size as the prothorax,—gives it a facies that suggests the thought of *Phlæobium clypeatum*, Er.; it seems however to be a true *Homalium*, presenting the characters Lacordaire attributes to the Tribe *Homalides* and agreeing with *Homalium* generically in its comparatively long elytra, its unarmed mandibles and its hind tarsi with their basal four joints short, equal and simple. The irregularities of the disc of the prothorax consist in its being flattened, the flattened space being bounded on either side by a space (extending nearly to the lateral margin) which separately is feebly convex; in this convex portion there is a feeble rounded impression near the lateral margin. I have a *Homalium* in my collection taken on the Victorian mountains which differs from the unique example described above in being smaller (long., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.), its general color darker (ferruginous brown rather than red), its head notably smaller as compared with the prothorax and its prothorax smaller as compared with the elytra. I cannot specify any other difference between the two and am disposed to think them male and female of one species with sexual characters more or less analogous to those of *Anthophagus*.

Tasmania.

H. Morrisi, sp. nov. Modice latum; minus parallelum; minus depressum; piceum, antennis basi palpis pedibusque dilutis oribus, prothoracis lateribus elytrorum lateribus (præsertim ad humeros) et abdominis lateribus apiceque plus minusve dilutioribus; capite modico crebre punctulato, utrinque ante ocellos longitudinaliter late sulcato (sulcis ad apicem continuis sed ad partem mediam subobsoletis); antennis modicis, articulis basali sat elongato 2° sat brevi 3° quam 2^{us} paullo longiori 4° 5° que inter se sat æqualibus quam 2^{us} paullo brevioribus 6°—10° longitudine inter se sat æqualibus sed gradatim latioribus 11° manifeste longiori; prothorace sat transverso, quam caput paullo minus crebre punctulato, in disco foveis ovatis 2 impresso, lateribus sat late deplanatis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris quam prothorax fere duplo longioribus, crebre subrugulose strigose punctulatis; abdomine supra creberrime subtilissime punctulato, subtus coriaceo opaco et crebre leviter æqualiter punctulato, minus sparsim aureo-pubescenti. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

Extremely like the European *H. rivulare*, Payk, and colored quite similarly. Placed beside *H. rivulare*, it is seen to differ as follows:—The puncturation of its head pronotum and elytra is considerably closer, that of the elytra is also different in character (the punctures being much confused and run together by longitudinal and oblique strigosity), the ventral segments are opaque (being densely coriaceous and also covered with somewhat close and even, but lightly impressed puncturation), and much more closely clothed with fine golden hairs; the tarsi are very evidently more slender, and the elytra are distinctly less elongate.

S. Australia; taken near Adelaide by Mr. P. D. Morris.

[PROTEINIDES.]

Of this sub-family of the *Staphylinidae*, which has not been previously recorded as Australian, I have before me two Australian species, for which it seems necessary to form a new genus. Lacordaire places in this tribe the genus *Glyptoma*, of which I have described some species above; Kraatz, however, places the latter among the *Piestides* on account of the form of its hind trochanters, and I have adopted his reference.

ANEPIUS (gen. nov. *Proteininorum*).

Palpi maxillares modici, articulo ultimo fere filiformi, quam penultimus multo longiori; caput breve transversum (ut *Megarthri*); oculi sat magni parum prominuli; ocelli nulli; antennæ (ut *Phlæobii*) elongatæ, 11 articulatæ, articulis basalibus 2 quam sequentes 3 robustioribus, 3°—7° elongati-obconicis, 8°—11° vel. 9°—11° clavam laxam formantibus; prothorax transversus, fere ut *Phlæobii* conformatus; elytra abdominis basin tegentia; abdomen breve, minus late marginatum, postice angustatum; pedes modici; tarsi breves, inter se sat æquales, quam tibiarum dimidium breviores, articulis basalibus 4 brevissimis subdilatis (apicali quam ceteri conjuncti vix breviori); corpus minus depressum, grosse punctulatum, minus dense pubescens.

Having only a single specimen each of the insects for which I propose this generic name, I am unable to state those of the characters which would require dissection for their determination, and it is possible that I may have quoted as generic some characters that the discovery of additional species may prove to be merely specific. The essential characters distinguishing the genus among the *Proteinides* (as diagnosed by Kraatz) are its very short tarsi with basal four joints subdilated, and together scarcely longer than the fifth joint, together with the absence of a frontal ocellus, elongate antennæ (like those of *Phlæobium*) and a head resembling that of *Megarthrus*. In facies it resembles *Megarthrus*.

A. raucus, sp. nov. Nigro-piceus, pedibus dilutioribus; subnitidus; capite confertim subtilius, prothorace crebre subgrosse, elytris grosse minus crebre, abdomine antice grosse postice subtilius rugulose punctulatis; capite utrinque longitudinaliter impresso; antennarum clava indeterminate 4—articulati; prothorace longitudinaliter 4—impresso (partibus impressis externis minus perspicuis), angulis posticis vix emarginatis elytris quam prothorax circiter duplo longioribus. Long, $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The sculpture of the pronotum consists of a fairly distinct (but not at all sharply defined) wide longitudinal impression—widest and deepest near the base—on either side of the middle, which (between the impressions) is somewhat strongly convex; these impressions are followed externally by another feeble convexity, between which and the lateral margin is another longitudinal impression, but this latter impression is scarcely traceable except in the middle of its length. Thus the pronotum might also be described as having three longitudinal obtuse convexities, between and outside which the surface is vaguely and unevenly depressed.

Victoria; Dividing Range.

A. Koebelei, sp. nov. Ferrugineus, pronoti disco et abdominis lateribus infuscatis; capite crebre sat leviter nullo modo subtiliter, prothorace minus crebre sat fortiter, elytris minus crebre sat profunde sat grosse, abdomine fere ut prothorax, punctulatis; capite utrinque longitudinaliter impresso et circum marginem liberum manifeste reflexo; antennarum clava 3-articulata; prothorace sat transverso, sulco longitudinali mediano instructo, angulis posticis perspicue (fere ut *Megarthri depressi*) emarginatis; elytris quam prothorax fere sesquilongioribus. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l. (vix).

So unlike the preceding (*H. raucus*) in most respects as to suggest hesitation about associating the two generically;—but they agree in what seems to me the essential character that prevents their being placed in any of the old *Proteinid* genera,—i.e. the structure of the tarsi, and therefore I think are best left together for the present. The present species is much more like *Megarthrus* in facies than is the other,—especially in respect of its prothorax,—longitudinally uni-sulcate and having the hind corners very conspicuously emarginate.

Australia (taken by Mr. Koebele; exact locality unknown).